

crease of the navy, including new vessels and their appurtenances to the amount of \$30,000,000, and there has been expended during the same period for labor at ship yards upon similar work \$1,000,000, without the smallest semblance of a corresponding increase in the efficiency and interest of our naval officers, both of the staff and line, have been greatly kindred. They have responded magnificently to the confidence of congress and have demonstrated to the world an unexcelled capacity to construct in ordnance and in everything involved in the building equipment and sailing of great warships. As the head of the Secretary's Treasury administration, several difficult problems remained to be grappled with and solved before the efficiency in action of our steam ships could be secured. It is believed that as the result of new processes in the construction of armor plate our later ships will be clothed with defensive plates of higher resistance than are found on any war vessel afloat. We were without torpedoes. Tests have been made to ascertain the relative efficiency of different constructions, a torpedo has been adopted and the work of construction is now being carried on successfully. We are without armor piercing shells. We are now making what is believed to be a projectile superior to any before in use. A smokeless powder has been adopted and a slow burning powder for guns of large caliber. High explosives, capable of use in shells fired from heavy guns have been found and the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed and the question of supply is no longer in doubt.

The development of a naval militia which has been organized in eight states and brought into cordial and co-operative relations with the navy, is another important achievement. There are now enlisted in these organizations 1,800 men and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legislation and appropriations as will encourage and develop this movement. The recommendations of the secretary, will I do not doubt, receive the friendly consideration of congress, for he has enjoyed, as he has deserved, the confidence of all those interested in the development of our navy, without any division upon partisan lines. I earnestly express the hope that a work which has made such noble progress may not be stayed. The wholesome influence for the peace and increased sense of security which our citizens domiciled in other lands feel when these magnificent ships under the American flag appear, is already most gratefully apparent. The shipbuilders from our navy which will appear in the harbor of New York, will be a convincing demonstration to the world that the United States is a great naval power.

#### THE INTERIOR

The work of the interior department, always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before, during the administration of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, taking the eleventh census, the opening of vast areas of Indian lands to settlement, the organization of Oklahoma and the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands furnish some of the particulars of the increased work and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the department and his efficient assistants.

Several important agreements for the cession of Indian lands negotiated by the Indian mission appointed under the act of March 3, 1889, are awaiting the act of congress. Perhaps the most important of these is that for the cession of the Cherokee strip. This has been a source of great vexation to the executive representative and great friction between the settlers in their desire to occupy it and the Indians who assert title. The agreement which has been made by the commission is perhaps the most satisfactory that could have been reached. It will be noticed that it is conditioned upon its ratification by congress before March 4, 1892. The secretary of the interior, who has given the subject careful thought, recommends the ratification of the agreement and was inclined to follow this recommendation. Certain it is that some action by which this controversy shall be brought to an end and the lands opened to settlement is urgent.

#### THE LAND OFFICE

The report of the secretary shows a very gratifying state of affairs as to the condition of the general land office. The work of issuing agricultural patents which seemed to be hopeless in arrears when the present secretary undertook the duties of his office has been so expedited that the backlog is now upon current business. The relief thus afforded to honest and worthy settlers upon the public lands, by giving to them an assured title to their entries, has been of incalculable benefit in developing the new states and the territories.

The court of private land claims, established by congress for the promotion of this policy of speedily settling unsettled land, titles and settling satisfactory progress in its work and when the work is completed, a great impetus will be given to the development of those regions where unsettled claims under Mexican grants have so long existed their repressive influence. When these results are added the former cession of Indian lands which have been opened to settlement, aggregating during this administration nearly 25,000,000 acres, that agreements negotiated and now pending in congress for ratification by which about ten million additional acres will be opened to settlement and will be seen how much has been accomplished.

#### THE INDIAN BUREAU

The work in the Indian bureau in the execution of the policy of recent legislation has been largely directed to two chief purposes: first, the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians and the cession of surplus lands, and, secondly, to the education of the Indians for their own protection in close contact with the white men and for the intelligent exercise of their new citizenship. Allotments have been made and patents issued to 5,000 Indians under the present secretary and have commissions, and 900 additional allotments have been made for which patents are now in process of preparation. The school attendance of Indian children has been increased over 10 per cent. Enrollment for 1892 being nearly 30,000. A uniform system of school text books and of study has been adopted and the work in these national schools brought as near as may be to the basis of free common schools of the states. These schools can be transferred and merged into the common school systems when the Indians have fully assumed his new relation to the organized civil community in which he resides, and the new states are able to assume the burden.

#### PENSIONS

The report of the commissioner of pensions, to which extent notice is given by the secretary of the interior in his report, will attract great attention. Judged by the aggregate amount of work done the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the disability bill, has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was \$144,000,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to \$10,000,000 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894 is \$150,000,000. The commissioner of pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and further additions to the pension laws are not made the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be at the highest point \$180,000,000 per annum.

#### PACIFIC RAILWAYS

In my last annual message I called attention to the fact that some legislative action was necessary in order to protect the interests of the government in its relations with the Union Pacific railway. The commissioner of railroads has submitted very fully reports giving exact information as to the debt, the liens upon the company's property and its resources. We must deal with the question as we find it and take that course which will, under existing conditions, best protect the interests of the United States. I recommended in my last annual message that a commission be appointed to deal with this question and I renew that recommendation and suggest that the commission be given full power.

#### AGRICULTURE

The report of the secretary of agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Noble but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important department. In the successful effort to break

down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the secretary has been untiring from the first, stimulating and assisting the government of those countries to participate in the work. The total trade in hog products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to \$2,000,000 pounds, against \$1,000,000 in the same month of 1891. In June 1892, the exports aggregated \$2,000,000 pounds, against \$1,000,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year. In July there was an increase of 40 per cent, and in August 55 per cent over the corresponding months of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1892, with the same months of 1891, shows an increase in the number of pounds of our export of pork products of 20 per cent, and an increase in value of 60 per cent. The exports of dressed beef increased from 127,300,000 pounds in 1891 to 230,500,000 pounds in 1892, or about 80 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 304,607 head of cattle, against 256,785 exported in 1891. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law and the faithful efforts of the secretary and his official subordinates to make that inspection thorough and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or suspected cattle. The requirements of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks had its origin in the claim that pleuro-pneumonia existed among American cattle and the existence of the disease could only be determined by a post mortem inspection.

The department of agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate this disease, and on the 20th day of September a public announcement was made by the secretary that it no longer existed within the United States. He is entirely satisfied, after the most searching inquiry that this statement was justified and that by a continuance of the inspection and quarantine now required of cattle brought into this country the disease can be prevented from again getting a foothold. The value to the cattle industry of the United States of this achievement can hardly be estimated. We can not perhaps at once insist that the evidence shall be accepted as satisfactory by other countries, but if the present exemption from the disease is maintained, and the inspection of our cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which our own veterinarians participate, confirms it, we may justly expect that the requirement that our cattle shall be slaughtered at the docks will be revoked as the sanitary restrictions on our pork products have been. If our cattle can be taken alive to the interior the trade will be enormously increased. Agricultural products constitute 71 per cent of our unprocessed exports for the fiscal year, which closed June 30, 1892. The total exports being \$1,000,287,000 and the value of the agricultural products \$703,717,676, which exceeds by more than \$300,000,000 the shipments of any previous year.

An interesting and promising work for the benefit of the American farmer has been through agents of the agricultural department in Europe, and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining cornmeal with rye to produce a cheap bread. A fair degree of success has been attained and some mills for grinding corn for food have been introduced. The secretary is of the opinion that this use of the products of corn has already stimulated operations and that it diligently prosecuted large and important markets can presently be opened for the great American product.

The suggestions of the secretary for an enlargement of the work of the department are recommended to your favorable consideration. The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regulations should be uniform at all our ports. Under the constitution they are plainly within the exclusive federal jurisdiction when and so far as congress shall legislate.

In my opinion the whole subject should be taken into national control and adequate power given to the executive to protect people against plague invasions. On the first of September last, I approved regulations establishing a twenty day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign ports. This order will be continued in force. Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of our people justifies such cases of precaution. There is danger that with the coming of spring cholera will again appear and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officials to exclude the deadly plague.

But the most careful and stringent quarantine regulations may not be sufficient absolutely to exclude the disease. The progress of medical and sanitary science has been such, however, that if approved precautions are taken at once to put all of our cities and towns in the best sanitary condition and a provision is made for isolating any sporadic cases and for a thorough disinfection, an epidemic can, I am sure, be avoided. This work appertains to the local authorities and the responsibility and the penalty will be appalling if it is neglected or unduly delayed.

We are peculiarly subject in our great cities of the spread of infectious diseases by reason of the fact that the unrestricted immigration brings to us out of European cities in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships a large number of persons whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This consideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral and industrial interests of our country lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship shall be more restricted and more careful. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people and especially to our working people, not only to keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper and the contract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations.

The report of the world's Columbian exposition has not been submitted. That of the board of management of the government exhibit has been received and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation of the opening of the exposition in May next has progressed most satisfactorily and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthy sustain the honor of the United States.

LECTIONS. I have in each three annual messages, which it has been my duty to submit to congress called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the national government. In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair appointments for congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave and threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan inquiry by means of a commission into the existence of which it is known to all and that out of that might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be eliminated and only the higher thought of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector without the guaranty of the government could never have been formed and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity. It is time that the mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the great parties should cease and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to let our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for an inquiry and for legislation by congress upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that in recent years there has been some important partiality away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal appointments. It is not time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of any man qualified by law to cast a fair ballot and to give every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the policy of the government.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 4, 1892.

## JAY GOULD DEAD.

The Great Railroad Magnate Succumbs to Consumption.

The Remarkable Life of a Remarkable Man—From Obscurity to Railroad King—Brief Sketch of the "Wizard's" Career.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Jay Gould, the mightiest railroad power probably in the world died at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning of consumption, surrounded by his immediate family. Although he had been in declining health for some



JAY GOULD.

time he kept his true condition concealed from the public and not until a few days before his death was his true condition known.

#### SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

The history of Jay Gould from a bare-footed boy who wandered over the rough hills of Delaware county to the railroad king whose wealth was estimated at \$100,000,000 is one of the most remarkable among America's self-made men. Leaving home when but a boy, practically penniless and on foot, he rose to the acknowledged position of the wealthiest and most powerful railroad magnate in the world.

Jay Gould was born in West Settlement, a backwoods village of Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, in May, 1802. He was the son of J. B. Gould, a farmer, who was fairly well to do and who had been a deputy sheriff in the famous anti-slavery war of the early '30s. Young Gould was also a cousin of Alfred Gould, the inventor of the chain well pump, and was closely connected with the Morris, a prominent Scotch family, and others well known in this country. His mother died when he was an infant. He left home with 50 cents in his pocket, and studied at Hobart academy in a neighboring town. Here he secured an extra penny by keeping the books of the village blacksmith, eventually enjoying a brief partnership in the business. He was fond of mathematics and on leaving school employment in making surveys of Ulster county at a salary of \$20 a month. The correctness of the work attracted the attention of John Deland, who applied to the legislature to authorize a map of the state to be made. The work failed, owing to the death of the promoter, and Mr. Gould, having gained \$3,000 or \$4,000 through his previous maps and surveys, wrote a "History of Delaware County."

After an unsuccessful attempt to push the sale of a patent mowing machine he invented, Mr. Gould entered into partnership with Zadoc Pratt in the livery business in Pennsylvania, at a place known as Gouldsborough. In 1826 the patent was sold and Mr. Gould came to New York with a good addition to his fortune. He entered into business with Charles Leitch, a leather merchant. In 1827, in the panic, Leitch's capital was wrecked, but Gould managed to pull through without a severe loss.

Gould's father-in-law, Mr. Mitchell, initiated the great financier into the railroad business and sold to him the Erie and Delaware and Washington railroads at 10 cents on the dollar. Gould showed so much interest that he was soon elected president and general manager of the road, and finally consolidated it with the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad. When the stock went up he sold out at a handsome profit. In 1829 Jay Gould entered Wall street as a broker. He established a small private office and made money fast. The following year he entered the firm of Smith & Martin and became an expert in the handling of railroad securities. During the civil war Erie railway stock went down to bed rock and Gould bought it for a song. He allied himself with Daniel Drew and prevented Commodore Vanderbilt from cornering the Erie interest. Gould rapidly became the leading speculator in the Erie Railroad Co. In July, 1857, Gould was made president of the road. He also purchased a controlling interest in the Trust National bank. Erie shareholders brought suit to restrain the directors from issuing any more stock. The complaint asked for the appointment of a receiver. This request was granted by the appointment of Jay Gould himself. With the consent of Judge Barnard (Gould bought and owned 200,000 shares). A corner was engineered in Erie stock about this time and in one day its price rose from \$10 to \$20. A panic was averted by the action of the secretary of the treasury, who released enough money from the sub-treasury to relieve the straits. Erie immediately fell from \$20 to \$12, and it was thought Gould was ruined. But he was able to weather this storm. Continued efforts were made by Gould's opponents to oust him and his faction from Erie control and he was deposed from the presidency and John A. Dix elected in his stead. Gould still remained one of the directors.

An attempt was made by Gould in 1859 to corner all the gold in the country. Fifty millions of dollars was the price aimed at. The price of gold in March of that year was \$137.50, the lowest in three years. Gould bought \$7,000,000 worth at \$11.25 and put up the price to \$14. A few days later gold rose to \$14.40. On September 24, the famous "Black Friday," Gould unloaded his holdings and sold a large part of his gold at \$14.40.

A little before noon an order came from Washington to sell \$1,000,000 of the gold from the sub-treasury. The corner collapsed and hundreds of business men and speculators were ruined. Mr. Gould commenced buying Pacific railway stocks in 1873 and soon acquired a controlling interest and assumed the management. In 1874 he bought the Kansas Pacific, Texas Pacific, Wabash and other stocks. He also invested largely in the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co. and finally acquired control of the Western Union Telegraph Co. A few years ago he retired from Wall street, and has since only appeared there when he considered it necessary to "protect his interests."

#### New Orleans Street Roads Sold.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—A New York syndicate has purchased the street railway systems of this city for \$10,000,000. The motive power will be changed from mules to electricity. The deal includes the purchase of a number of valuable franchises which have as yet not been operated.

#### To Raise a Million.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A meeting was held at Mrs. John A. Logan's residence last night at which the first steps were taken toward securing the \$1,000,000 which the women propose to raise for the Methodist university.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### His Prayer Answered.

Several weeks ago the little daughter of Theodore E. Wheeler, a Kansas City, Kan., coal dealer, died, since which time the father had been unusually melancholy, continually praying that she might be taken away also. His wife frequently remonstrated with him and he promised to omit that clause of his usual family prayer. The other night, however, he knelt by his bed and earnestly prayed that he might be taken to his child. He retired and during the night his wife heard him struggling. She immediately gave the alarm, but in a few minutes Wheeler was dead. He was about 36 years old and physically a large, healthy man. He left a wife and babe.

### A Serious Charge.

The mystery surrounding the murder of Paul Swetlick, a wealthy cattleman, on October 23, near Holton, is possibly about to be cleared up. A reward of \$2,000 was offered for the apprehension of the guilty party. Suspicion pointed to relatives of Mr. Swetlick, who, in case of his death, would come in possession of his vast wealth. Mrs. Anna Stach, Swetlick's sister, is now accused of being the originator of the assassination and Mrs. Stach, her son, Joseph, and a hired man named Frank Nowalk, are being arrested upon the charge.

### Judges Elected.

According to the official returns the populists elected three of the seven district judges chosen. They are: L. A. Myers, of the First judicial district; William A. Randolph, of the Fifth, and A. M. Jackson, of the Thirteenth. The republicans elected W. D. Webb in the Second district, Z. R. Hazen in the Third, F. W. Sturgis in the Twelfth and W. G. Eastland in the Fourteenth. These, with Thompson, of Sabetha; Mackay, of Harper, and Bashore, of Kingman, give to the populists six of the thirty-five judges of the state.

### Charge Against a Wife.

Mrs. John Taylor, wife of a farmer living south of Abilene, was recently arrested on the charge of murdering her husband. Mr. Taylor died September 15, and recently his body was exhumed and examined by State Chemist Bailey, with the result that strong traces of poison were found. The fact that the two had not lived together pleasantly was the principal reason of suspicion attaching to her. She admitted that poison had been bought by herself and that it was in the house, but did not know how to get it.

### Murderous Traump.

As William Miller was returning to his home, about four miles southeast of Lawrence, the other night he was held up and probably murdered. He was driving home alone on a wagon loaded with coal, and when about two miles out a couple of strangers climbed in the wagon and asked to ride. When they had gone a short distance one of them struck Miller with a railroad coupling pin, crushing his skull. He was robbed of about \$25 and his watch and left lying alongside the road, where he was found by friends.

### A Fraud.

R. L. Martin, of Chicago, was arrested at Wichita the other day for fraudulent use of the mails. He had been operating over the entire west and is said to have obtained in the aggregate large sums of money from dealers in different lines of goods, who sell under government license. Martin's plan was to write these individuals and under pretense of having evidence to convict them of offenses against Uncle Sam demanded a certain amount of hush money.

### One Harrison Elected.

The state canvassing board adopted a resolution declaring that it was beyond its province to go behind the returns as certified to them. This action was taken because of the evident mistake that had been made by the clerks of Sedgewick and Wilson counties in having reported the vote intended for Caball for presidential elector for Campbell, thus defeating one of the Weaver electors and electing a Harrison elector.

### Reversed the Vote.

In canvassing the votes for representatives, the official returns sent from Haskell county showed that Stubbs, republican, received 156 votes and Rosenthal, democrat, 123. A certificate was given Stubbs. This will result in a contest, as it is claimed that the vote as cast was just the reverse—the clerk of the county, it is said, made a mistake in carrying out the figures and gave Stubbs Rosenthal's vote.

### New Veterans Organization.

It is given out that a new veteran organization to be known as "The Boys in Blue" is to be started in Kansas. It is to be entirely non-political. Instead of commander-in-chief the first officer in the new order will be "general." Major-generals and brigadier-generals will follow next in command and the subdivisions will be companies instead of posts.

### Minor State News.

Wolf hunts are the popular amusements now in many of the western countries.

Fred A. Stocks, of Kansas, chief clerk in the national treasury department, has been appointed by the president a member of the board of control of the government exhibit at the world's fair.

The seventeen-year-old son of M. Young, living near Hutchinson, accidentally shot and instantly killed his mother the other day, the entire charge from a gun entering her body in the region of the heart.

Oliver Yantis, one of the robbers of the Spearville bank, was recently shot and killed by officers near Guthrie, Ok. He was tracked by the sheriff of Ford county to the house of his sister in Oklahoma, and when he was ordered to surrender, opened fire on the officers and was shot down.

George Bannister and another young man named Mitchell, of Hays City, went hunting the other afternoon. Mitchell was sitting in the front seat of the wagon and Bannister was on the back seat loading his gun when it went off, shooting Mitchell in the hip, inflicting a serious and perhaps fatal wound.

## WORDS OF THE WISE.

He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought, himself, to be a true poem.—Milton.

Never speak anything evil of a man if you do not know it for a certainty; and, if you know it for a certainty, then ask yourself: "Why should I tell it?"—Lavater.

Know that a thing is. The birds sing and the stars move in majesty over the wilderness, and no man sees the splendor. In fact, everywhere in and out of man more passes unseen than seen.—J. P. Richter.

It is not merely the right, it is the duty of every one competent to the task to do what in him lies to strengthen the fitful and uncertain influence of a sound intellect upon the vast and intricate jumble of conflicting opinions in the world at large.—Leslie Stephen.

## RAIL RAMBLINGS.

CHICAGO handles 1,500 trains daily.

The English congress of railway men defeated by a large majority a motion for an eight-hour day.

Is making up time beyond Rochester, N. Y., October 30, the Empire State express ran 10 miles at the rate of 93 miles an hour.

The introduction of the railroad has given Palestine a real estate boom. Real estate agents are swarming into Jerusalem.

Messrs. Editors: Knowing how many expectant Mothers in the land will appreciate the information, and desiring to save all the anguish and pain of the trying hour, I wish to give my experience.

I used two bottles of Mothers' Friend with great relief, suffered but little pain, and was not sick over twenty minutes. I did not experience that weakness usual in such cases, and looked and felt so well afterwards that my friends wondered at it; as on previous occasions of this kind I suffered greatly. I used the remedy on my breasts and did not have the least trouble with them. I passed through the crisis with so little trouble that even my physician was astonished, and after I told him that it was the result of the use of Mothers' Friend, he advised his daughter to use the remedy, and she says she cannot praise it enough. I have known many ladies to use Mothers' Friend, and they all pronounce it a great blessing to expectant mothers.

Mrs. SAM HAMILTON,  
Eureka Springs, Ark.

EXTRACT from a sentimental young lady's letter: "Last night I sat in a garden on Venice's grand canal drinking it all up, and life never seemed so full before."—Scrap.

### A Mammoth Competition.

\$5,000 in prizes for the best seven stories written by the Youth's Companion offered; \$1,000 for the best Serials, and \$1,500 for the best Folk-lore tales. No less than 2,953 stories competed for these prizes. The successful stories were just announced to appear in the Companion during 1893.

By sending \$1.75 at once you will obtain the paper FREE to January, and for a full year, to January, '94. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

FOOTBALL players are an odd lot. As soon as their favorite game begins they commence to kick.

### She's Off!

Who or what? Why the good ship—, and if there is a passenger on board of her unprovided with that grand preventive of sea sickness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, all we have to say is, he or she is very unthoughtful. There is nothing comparable to this medicine in cases of indigestion, fever, rheumatism, nervousness and loss of strength.

The beer glasses of some bars are small they are spoken of as temperance measures.—Hotel Mail.

### A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be covetous or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

A CHOPPING sea doesn't seem to make much impression on the sea-board.—Boston Courier.

J. S. PARKER, Fredonia, N.Y., says: "Small pills on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, etc.

THE BUNCO MAN is not fastidious. He lives on the simplest things he can find.—Elmira Gazette.

"That unrivalled complexion," said a prominent New Yorker, alluding to a lady acquaintance, "was the result of using Garfield Tea." Send for free sample to 319 West 45th Street, New York City.

This record breaker isn't dishonest, although he tries to beat his way through life.—Elmira Gazette.

THE THROAT—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

You cannot expect a man to keep an un-mowed face when he lets his countenance fall.

WHO SUFFERS with his liver, constipation, biliousness, poor blood or diarrhoea—take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists. 25 cents.

A TRAMP is always willing to receive a cold shoulder, but he prefers a porthouse.—Binghamton Republican.

EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Marshmallows and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

ATLAS MINT has learned something about the weight of the world.—Yonkers Statesman.

### ROOT AND BRANCH.

The poison in your blood, however it may have come or whatever shape it may be taking, is cleared away by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's a remedy that rouses every organ to healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and invigorates the whole system. Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, and the worst Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, are perfectly and permanently cured by it.

Unlike the ordinary Spring medicines or sarsaparillas, the "Discovery" works equally well at all seasons. All the year round and in all cases, it is guaranteed, as no other blood medicine is. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get.

Isn't it safe to say that no other blood-purifier can be "just as good?"

### HAVE YOU SEEN

STAFFORD'S 1892 TRUSS?

Made to Order and Fitted by an Expert. No Springs or Elastic Straps. GUARANTEED to fit where others fail. Cut this out and write or call on

J. F. STAFFORD,  
207 South Main st.,  
Wichita, Kansas.

**RISE SUN STOVE POLISH**  
DO NOT BE DECEIVED  
With Patents, Medals, and Prizes which stain the hands, burn the iron, and turn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is the best. It cleans, shines, and the consumer pays for it in glass package with every purchase.

## "August Flower"

"For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said my stomach was worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food. On the recommendation of a friend I procured a bottle of August Flower. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained strength and flesh rapidly. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has cured me." Jas. E. Dederick, Saugerties, N.Y."

**SHILOH'S CURE.**  
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

**Bile Beans Small**  
Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Stomach and Constipation. 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists. Picture 7, 11, 12, and sample dose free. J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

**SALVATION OIL**  
TRADE MARK  
KILLS ALL PAIN 25c A BOTTLE  
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